

The Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

The endeavor to establish another republican journal in New Orleans, Louisiana, is a necessity which has long existed, and sometimes painfully so. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, and proof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianaian a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the Louisianaian shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit it. Devoid of allaying animosities, of blighting the memory of the bitter past, we shall advocate the removal of all classes and between all in whom we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kind and fraternal feelings, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in aims and objects, we shall conserve the best interests, elevate our noblest, to an enviable position among the States, by the development of all the resources, and secure the benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the State and the Country.

Noting that there can be no true republicanism without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the same, economy in the expenditure, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with the enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and honest conduct, we shall strive to secure our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

114 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican Party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary

State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.

—To the Republican State of Louisiana.

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representatives to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, without regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of people.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary

Republican Party of Louisiana.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

Important Notice.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 12, 1872.—At a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, held on the eleventh instant, the following resolution offered by John Parsons, Esq., and seconded by Hon. A. W. Faulkner, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention called by the State Committee, to meet in New Orleans on the second day of May, 1872, be postponed until Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, and that notice be given to the parish and ward committees of the several parishes and wards.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary

State Central Committee.

How the Blind have Fallen.

After the war of the rebellion closed certain high-southern people concluded that they could no longer live in a country that was subjected to the despotism of governing itself. Their self-respect refused to maintain itself in a community that allowed negroes all the rights of citizenship. Some of these people went to Brazil, where they proposed to regain their favorite institution of slavery in bloom as it had flourished in the South. They had to be brought home at the expense of the government they deserted and despised. Others went to Belize Honduras, only to discover that there the negro was a greater favorite than they could ever hope to be. Others went to Mexico, and were confounded by being subjected to negro officers. A large colony sought comfort and absence in Peru. The latest news from this latter colony represents the Southern fugitives in Peru as being in the most forlorn condition. They never realized a single blessing that they hoped for in their flight. The climate was against them, the language was against them, their lack of enterprise was against them, they had no capacity to work, the wages were merely nominal, the people were strangers to them and to their ways of life, and now they constitute a little colony in that far off country that is really pitiable to look upon. Most of these Southerners have become intemperate, dissolute, debauched. They live in the most squalid quarter of the city of Lima, hangers on about a whisky-shop that flaunts the sign of "Dixie's Land" over its deathly portals.

The New York World furnishes us with this news from our Peruvian refugees, and strange to say no accusing conscience agitates the organs of the Democracy to attempt to rescue the desolate men whose minds they poisoned with their pernicious teachings until they fled from a land they were made to believe was accursed. Half the South was ready at one time to seek in self-banishment the safety and peace that they were told no longer be found in the United States. And now the same terrible stories are repeated to distract and unsettle other weak and unreflecting citizens. Night and morning the dismal song is sung that the country is being ruined, liberty is being trampled under foot, ignorance is being put above intelligence, vice raised above virtue. All of which is false, or else the men who say so are false to their own honor and self-respect that they do not take themselves and their families beyond the reach of the desolation and wickedness which they preach about. Verily it is a heavy load they have upon their souls who have thus driven some to despair and others to the grave.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary

Republican Party of Louisiana.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

THE TWO PARTIES.

Multitudes have no conception, or but a faint and vague one, of the actual issue between republicanism and democracy. They see it only in the specific measures contested. They understand it in the suppression of the rebellion, the emancipation of slaves, the giving of the ballot to the freedmen, the enactment and enforcement of Ku Klux laws, etc. Hence many persons are ready to transfer their support from one side to the other, as this or that measure may please or displease them. It is of the highest moment that the citizen clearly understand the real question, of which these and others that are certain to arise are but the phenomenal phases.

Had the Southern people justly apprehended the nature of the government and the tendency of the dogmas of that political school which gained their confidence, they could never have been betrayed into civil war. Had the Northern masses accurately estimated the significance of the same dogmas, there never would have existed a Democratic party to cherish and champion a rebellion. If that which radically distinguishes the two parties can still be obscured to the popular eye by the glamor and clamor of demagogues, this country will, sooner or later, again be rent with civil strife, or will be divided into rival and warring confederacies. As precious as are the peace and prosperity of this vast land, wrapped up in the union of states, so essential is it that the anti-republican theory of the constitution shall cease to have a party threatening the republic.

Are we a nation, or a mere confederation of States? The republican answer is: "We are a nation, and not a mere confederation of States." The democratic answer is: "We may be called a nation, but we are a nation as far only as may be consistent with the fact that we are a mere confederation of States." Republicanism holds that the constitution makes us not merely confederate States, but literally, and in the highest sense, one grand State, whose people are united even more indissolubly than are the people of any one of the constituent States. For while Virginia may be separated into two new commonwealths, it can only be because such division cannot reach the unity of the people of the great including commonwealth. Democracy declares—or did but yesterday—that the constitution is a compact to which each State is a party, and from which it is entitled to release when the compact shall be broken. The immediate effect of the war, and of a banishment of democracy from power, has been an acknowledgment by democrats that, as a consequence of the war, States now have no right to secede. But this concession does not touch their actual right under the constitution, nor does it prevent democrats from claiming that, unless the sovereignty of the states is respected, the constitution is perverted and liberty clean gone forever.

Theories rarely produce facts; it is the facts that give rise to theories. Selfish local interests and jealousies of the whole people made us a nation; and make the national theory of the constitution both true and necessary. Nothing did more than slavery to develop the hostile theory. Democracy then took it up and unfortunately still maintains it as essential to popular rights. Slavery and the rebellion are past, but the constitutional theory which slavery planted and nourished, and whose beauties the rebellion illustrated, still lives, and is that which characterizes democracy. Its latest concrete form is the "anti-consolidation" outcry, joined in by a few seceding republicans, in opposition to congressional legislation in enforcement of the recent amendments to the constitution. But the future must bring many

occasions for the embodiment of the democratic idea, and as surely as it shall be permitted to survive the disaster and odium of the slaveholders' rebellion, so surely will it one day again drench the land with blood.

The difference between republicanism and democracy is twofold: It relates to the fundamental principles of any true government, and then to the interpretation of the constitution. What and wherein is the ultimate security for personal rights? Republicans answer: "In the will and power of the whole people, put forth in national law." Democrats respond: "No, that is perilous to liberty; its real security is in the enactments of the people of a state. The citizen's rights are safer with his local legislature."

Out of this divergence come the opposite views of the constitution. That instrument was created in the strife of precisely these conflicting views as to the ultimate guaranty of rights, and it was as much a triumph of the republican view as are the later amendments, with the provisions for their national enforcement. Accordingly republicans construe its avowed intentions, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense and secure the blessings of liberty" to every citizen. In so construing it, they adopt the common-sense principle so well expressed by Justice Story more than thirty years ago, when speaking of the preamble at which it is the wont of democrats to sneer as not properly a part of the constitution, he wrote: "This preamble is very important, not only as explanatory of the motives and objects of framing the constitution, but as affording the best key to the true interpretation thereof. For it may well be presumed that the language used will be in conformity to the motives which govern the parties, and the objects to be attained by the instrument. Every provision in the instrument may therefore fairly be presumed to have reference to one or more of these objects. And consequently, if any provision is susceptible of two interpretations, that ought to be adopted and adhered to which best harmonizes with the avowed intentions and objects of the authors, as gathered from their declarations in the instrument itself."—Missouri Democrat.

Distinction on Account of Color.

There is much sound truth in the following article from the *Monthly Review*, published and edited by Hon. James Lynch, at Jackson, Mississippi:

"We would advise those who believe it to be for the good of the country that distinction, in the public relations of life, should be made on account of color to be consistent. Consistency alone can protect it. Distinction on account of color, in private life, depends entirely on the will of individuals. None but a fool would call it in question.

"Distinction on account of color has one element of power to sustain it, that of prejudice, an almost universal feeling and sentiment among the whites. It has three elements of power opposing it: Reason, conscience, and policy. The fight will go on as long as these elements exist. Without taking a hand in it, we say: Let it go on. And in saying this, it is no more indicated that there should be, or will be a change of the identity of races, than that pine trees should become oak trees, or hickory become walnut, because each grows in the same forest or grove, and basks in the same sun with the others.

"It is as much a crime for a colored man not to be proud of his dark or black skin, as it is for a white man to despise it. It is as much a crime to seek to change the African race because it is black, as it is to despise or proscribe the African because he is black."

Charles Sumner took his seat in the United States Senate, as successor to Daniel Webster, December 1, 1851, the same day on which Henry Clay appeared in the national Senate for the last time. Mr. Sumner has been there ever since.

—It is a mooted point among Irish theologians, whether or not Abraham miscegenated when he fell in love with an Agar.

—Pat was asked the other day if he understood French. "Yes, yer honor, if it's spoken in Irish."

A Terrible Case of Hydrophobia—Death of a Bath.

The Pittston (pa.) Gazette, gives the following particulars of a most distressing case of hydrophobia. About eleven weeks ago a young lady named Cox, daughter of miles Cox of Stoddardville, went into the yard to kill some chickens. The dog followed her, and picking up one of the chickens ran off with it. She chased him with a stick, to recover it, and coming up with him he turned upon her and bit her in the arm, lacerating it fearfully. Her mother and brother coming to the rescue, were also badly bitten by the "infuriated beast." The wounds healed, however, and nothing more was thought of the matter. The young woman was engaged to be married to a young man living at Goldsboro, named Alfred Kerriek, and the wedding was appointed to come off at that place about two weeks ago. On the wedding morning as she was about to perform her ablutions the sight of water sent a shiver through her whole system, and frightened her, and at the breakfast table the coffee had such an effect upon her that she spilled it over the table. She then complained of feeling unwell, and her friends advised her to remain at home; but she did not want to disappoint Al and accompanied by a sister, proceeded to Goldsboro, where the wedding ceremony was performed. Immediately after this she was seized with spasms, bearing all the indications of hydrophobia. In one of her lucid intervals she warned the company that she would bite them if they did not keep away from her. "But," said she to her husband, "Al, you need not be afraid, I won't bite you."

In one of her paroxysms she bit a lady who was endeavoring to soothe her. It was the wife of Doc Hoffman, who drives the stage from Goldsboro to the Sand cut on the Delaware, Lackawanna and western railroad. Soon after assuring her husband that she would not bite him she was seized with convulsions and, laying back in his arm, died. For one moment a happy bride, and then the victim of a horrid death. The other members of the family who were bitten by the dog have not, as yet, displayed any symptoms of the disease, but they live in hoary dread.

How a Dancer Became a Statesman.

The following story is told of the late Dr. Salem Towne and Wm. L. Marcy. In his youth he (Dr. Towne) was a teacher of youth. One day, seventy odd years ago, a boy was brought to him of whom the account given was that he was incorrigible dancer, that none of his masters had been able to make anything of him; and he was brought to Mr. Towne as a last experiment, before apprenticing him to a mechanical trade. The next morning Mr. Towne proceeded to examine him, preparatory to entering upon his instruction. At the first mistake he dodged on one side, with every sign of terror. "Why do you do that?" asked the master. "Because I was afraid, you were going to strike me." "Why should you think so?" "Because I have always been struck whenever I made a mistake." "You need never fear being struck by me," said Mr. Towne. "That is not my way of treating boys who do as well as they can." The lad soon improved rapidly under this new treatment so that Towne advised his father to give him a liberal education. The father could hardly believe the report at first; but was convinced with the good master's suggestion. The result was that William L. Marcy became an eminent lawyer, one of the supreme judges of New York State, governor, United States senator, and Secretary of War and of State.

Some amazingly tall men were observable in the last St. Patrick's procession, which gave occasion to a sidewalk humorist to remark that they "surely must be Pat-agonians."

The Louisianian.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our

office of any delinquency on the

part of our carrier, as our arrange-

ments are such that every issue of

our paper should be regularly de-

livered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The proprietorship of THE LOU-

ISIANIAN having changed, by the

withdrawal of Mr. C. C. Antoine,

the paper will hereafter be issued

weekly, commencing on Saturday,

April 27, 1872.

Professor A. M. Green lec-

tured in St. James Chapel Wednes-

day night, on the subject "Cursed

be Canaan," a synopsis of which

will be found in to-day's issue.

The river is now about four

feet below the high water mark of

1862, and the engineers say there

are no fears of high water or of in-

undation this year.

Monday last, 23rd, April, the

Supreme Court ordered the Judge

of the Sixth Court to grant an ap-

peal in one of the two hundred li-

cence suits against the City and

consequently an appeal can now be

taken in all. These suits were

brought by parties who had paid

licenses in former years to get them

paid back on the ground that the

licenses previously taxed were un-

constitutionally levied, the Supreme

Court having formerly decided this

fact; the amount was less than

\$500, it was anticipated there was

no appeal from the judgement, ev-

ery one of which was against the City

and the Supreme Court having or-

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED.

For some time it has been rum-

ored that the Customhouse offi-

cial had entered into an agreement

with the Democracy, to put them

in possession of the State govern-

ment provided they would let the

electoral vote of the State go by

default for Grant. We knew

men were desperate, and would re-

sort to almost any means to over-

throw Governor Warmoth, but we

never dreamt that they contemplated

such a villainous scheme as this.

We admit frankly that Grant has

ceased to be our choice for Presi-

dent, the reasons for which are so

well known in this community that

it is not necessary to prolong this

article by stating them; but with all

of our antipathy to Grant we are

not prepared to see the political

enemies of our people put in pos-

session of the State, in order to se-

cure his defeat, our Republicanism

is measured by a higher standard

no personal feeling, however great

could induce us to favor a policy

the result of which would be the

defeat of the Republican party in

this State in the coming campaign,

nor could we have believed that

there was any foundation for this

rumor, notwithstanding the ex-

traordinary course these men have

been pursuing, had it not been for

the following paragraph which

closed an article in the issue of

their organ of April 25, 1872, head-

ed "Grant and Louisiana."

The long and short of the whole

muddle is briefly this: The white

men of the State have got to decide

promptly which of the things they

will do. Will they re-elect War-

moth in the hope that the electoral

vote of Louisiana will turn the scale

and beat Grant, or will they aban-

don the electoral vote of the State to

Grant, in the hope of beating War-

moth? Will they prefer Grant's

honesty to Warmoth's dishonesty?

Do they prefer to get rid of the Fed-

eral or the State Government? Our

own opinion is that they will split

for evermore, and that the better

class of white will join us and give

the electoral vote to Grant and save

the State.

It appears to us that the colored

people had better look this matter

square in the face and understand

at once what the real value is.

Listen what they say, "Do they

(the white people) prefer to get rid

of the Federal or State govern-

ment?" To us it seems simply this,

that the Federal office-holders here

are willing, by their own admission,

to turn the State over to the Demo-

crats if by so doing they can keep

their offices. We claim to under-

stand the interest of the colored

people, and from the tenor of this

article and the press of New Orleans

in general, we are led to believe

that, take which horn of the dilem-

ma we may as now presented, the

negro will be the sufferer. This

opens a thousand questions, a thou-

sand conflicting claims, and it will

be impossible for the colored peo-

ple to follow any line of policy that

will not be offensive to some.

It will be impossible for them to

put in high places one tenth part

of those who think they have a right

to be considered. And while the

would be leaders are preaching

unity (and practising division) and

their followers are clamoring for

COLOR AND BRAINS.

The following extract from our

report of the Democratic Conven-

tion would be construed, by almost

any candid or intelligent mind, as

an emphatic compliment to the col-

ored race:

It must also be said that the members

did not display as much familiarity

with parliamentary law as the Colored

Convention did, which would seem to indicate

that they are fresh from the ranks of the

inexperienced people.

The Louisiana, however, which

is Pinchback's organ, and which is

unwittingly laboring to bring about

the disfranchisement of the race it

represents by persistent and insid-

ious attempts to read the white men

out of the Republican party, cen-

sures us for an inclination to apolo-

gize for the Democratic inferiority

in parliamentary law alluded to

above. It wonders why we did not

say that the members of the colored

convention "are fresh from the in-

experienced people." The principal

reason we did not say this was

because it would have been the

truth.

The above is from the National

Republican of Tuesday morning, 23

inst.

In the first place we can assure

our friend the Republican, that we

received the extract in the exact

sense in which he seems to have

meant it should be "an emphatic

compliment to the colored race,"

and we confess that we fail to see

anything in our article which indi-

cates anything to the contrary.

On the second proposition of our

friend, relating to Pinchback's or-

gan, and disfranchisement, and

reading all white men out of the

Republican party, we are not quite

so ready to give in.

We might be if we were able to

decide whether the Republican is in-

deed disposed to be sincere at pre-

sent, and to be a little disposed to

perpetuate a joke at other times or

vice versa.

It has not been a great while

since we understood the Republican

to insinuate that we were desirous

(if we are to consider Pinchback

and his organ to be identical in this

relation) to withdraw ourselves

from black men in the Republican

party.

If the former insinuation were

true, the latter must be false; or if

the latter be true then the former

must have been false. Take either

form, old Pal, you are understood,

no doubt.

3d. We expressed no such won-

der as is intimated above. We did

think, and we think still, there is

greater reason to claim that the

colored men were fresh from the

inexperienced people than were

those who assembled in the Demo-

cratic Convention, and therefore to

make some allowance for the dis-

parity that existed between them, if

any such disparity did exist.

We know that whatever the Re-

publican may say to the contrary on

this subject, the claim of the entire

Democratic press is, that whether

fresh or stale, the negro, in matters

of parliamentary law and legislative

capacity, is inferior to the humbler

of the would be superior race.

What a remarkable declaration is

this to be addressed to colored men!

The Democrats claim that their

representatives are equal to the col-

ored men in ability, but allege, as

of course we have not the slightest

objection.

The Republican winds up as fol-

lows:

With us a man is a man. We

make no difference on account of

race, color, nationality, birth, pov-

erty or previous condition. The

paragraph in question was thrown</

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

OF THE INTRODUCTION

OF THE FIRST TIME IN THE

UNITED STATES OF

Dr. G. Collette's

CELEBRATED EUROPEAN

PURGATIVE ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

OF WHICH IN ENGLAND, FRANCE,

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA IS UNRE-

STRICTEDLY ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED ALL MAG-

NETIC, SCHEMATIC, OIL, ETC., OF EVERY DO-

SE AND ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND AGREEABLE PUR-

GATIVE EVER INTRODUCED.

The above has just completed arrange-

ments for the people in America with

the purpose of preventing any imita-

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